

Appl. No. 10/768,508

Amdt. dated Feb. 18, 2005

Reply to Office action dated November 18, 2005

Amendment to the Specification:

1. Please replace the abstract paragraph on page 50 of the application with the following paragraph:

According to the invention, there is provided a novel soybean variety designated XB32Y04. This invention thus relates to the seeds of soybean variety XB32Y04, to the plants of soybean XB32Y04 to plant parts of soybean variety XB32Y04 and to methods for producing a soybean plant produced by crossing plants of the soybean variety XB32Y04 with another soybean plant, using XB32Y04 as either the male or the female parent.

2. On page 39, line 28, please replace the paragraph under the heading "Mutation Breeding" with the following paragraph, which amends line 28 and deletes the "(" before the word "such":

Mutation breeding is another method of introducing new traits into soybean variety XB32Y04. Mutations that occur spontaneously or are artificially induced can be useful sources of variability for a plant breeder. The goal of artificial mutagenesis is to increase the rate of mutation for a desired characteristic. Mutation rates can be increased by many different means including temperature, long-term seed storage, tissue culture conditions, radiation; such as X-rays, Gamma rays (e.g. cobalt 60 or cesium 137), neutrons, (product of nuclear fission by uranium 235 in an atomic reactor), Beta radiation (emitted from radioisotopes such as phosphorus 32 or carbon 14), or ultraviolet radiation (preferably from 2500 to 2900nm), or chemical mutagens [()]such as base analogues (5-bromo-uracil), related compounds (8-ethoxy caffeine), antibiotics (streptonigrin), alkylating agents (sulfur mustards, nitrogen mustards, epoxides, ethylenamines, sulfates, sulfonates, sulfones, lactones), azide, hydroxylamine, nitrous acid, or acridines. Once a desired trait is observed through mutagenesis the trait may then be incorporated into existing germplasm by traditional breeding techniques. Details of mutation breeding can be found in "Principals of Cultivar Development" Fehr, 1993 Macmillan Publishing Company the disclosure of

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which is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, mutations created in other soybean plants may be used to produce a backcross conversion of XB32Y04 that comprises such mutation.